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—BY—
PETERS & CO.

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MY TRIUMPH.

The autumn-time has come
On woods that dream of bloom,
And over purpling vines
The low sun fainter shines,

The aster flower is failing,
The hazel's gold is paling;
Yet overhead more near
The eternal stars appear!

And present gratiutde
Insures the future's good,
And for the things I see
I trust the things to be;

That in the paths untrod,
And the long days of God,
My feet shall still be led,
My heart be comforted.

O living friends who love me!
O dear ones gone above!
Careless of other fame,
I leave to you my name.

Hide it from idle praises;
Save it from evil phrases;
Why, when dear lips that spake it
Are dumb, should strangers wake it?

Let the thick curtain fall,
I better know than all
How little I have gained,
How vast the unattained.

Not by the page word-painted
Let life be banned or sainted.
Deeper than written scroll
The colors of the soul

Sweeter than any song
My songs that found no tongue;
Nobler than any fact
My wish that failed of any act.

Others shall sing the song,
Others shall right the wrong—
Finish what I begin,
And all I fail to win.

What matter, I or they?
Mine or another's day,
So that the right word be said
A life the sweeter made?

Hail to the coming singers!
Hail to the brave light-bringers!
Forward I reach and share
All that they sing and dare.

The airs of heaven blow o'er me,
A glory shines before me,
Of what mankind shall be—
Pure, generous, brave, and free.

A dream of man and woman,
Diviner but still human,
Solving the riddle of old,
Shaping the Age of Gold.

The love of God and neighbor,
An equal-handed labor;
The richer life, where beauty
Walks hand in hand with duty.

Ring bells in unreared steeples,
The joy of unborn peoples,
Sound, trumpets, far off blown,
Your triumph is my own!

Parcel and part of all,
I keep the festival,
Fore-reach the good to be,
And share the victory.

I feel the earth move sunward,
I join the great march onward,
And take, by faith, while living,
My full chold of thanksgiving.

THE FAIR QUAKERESS.

BY HENRY A. BUCKINGHAM.

Ninety-five years ago there stood upon the summit of "Murray Hill" a handsome country seat, the residence of Robert Murray, a Quaker merchant of much eminence in New York. It was a beautiful country mansion, surrounded with gardens and fruit trees, and just far enough from the city, as it existed at that day, to be delightfully rural and undisturbed from the encroachments of unasked city visitors.

It was waxing toward the hour of 2 on a mild afternoon in September, near a century by-gone, that a lady in the garb of a Quakeress stood upon the portico of this dwelling, looking anxiously into the road which passed about a hundred yards in front. Her countenance was mild, but then expressed great anxiety; and not without reason, for ever and anon were heard the loud peal of cannon and the rattling fire of musketry, as if men were engaged in deadly strife, and now and then a faint cheer rose amid the clangor of arms.

Up the road, in rapid retreat, passed large bodies of soldiery. Artillerymen rode along at the head of their pieces, and baggage carts, and ammunition wagons mingled in the melee. It was evident that the Americans were leaving the city in rapid flight, to save themselves from being cut off from the intrenchments on the upper part of the island.

Three or four negro servants, of both sexes, stood near her, to whom from time to time she addressed herself. A black fellow came rushing toward the house from a branch of the road, his eyes protruding from fright, and his mouth extending from ear to ear.

"Oh, missus! down in de meadow near de bay dar is a hundred dead sojers, and de English are dribing de Americans wid guns and swords before dem! Oh, missus, de sight is horrible!"

"Thee says truly, Cato—the sight is horrible. Why, O God! will men thus butcher each other, defacing the image of their Creator—and for what?"

"Oh, see, missus!" exclaimed several of the servants.

Four soldiers, in the blue and buff uniform of the Continentals, had turned from the road up the broad avenue, lined with trees, which led to the house, bearing upon a litter of reversed muskets a young man, from whose body the blood was oozing so fast that it marked the track along the whole path. On they came toward the mansion.

"Cato! Maggy! bring instantly a mattress and pillows, and place them here in this shady spot. Fly, all of thee. Poor youth—poor youth! he is dying."

The faithful negroes were absent but a moment before they returned with a mattress, pillows, sheets and blankets, and placed them in a cool corner of the wide portico, which extended the whole length of the mansion. The soldiers came up, and the leader of the party addressed the lady: "Madam, our Ensign is badly wounded. Our Captain directed us, claiming your liberality, to leave him here. The surgeon will speedily follow."

"Thee hast done right. The shelter God has bestowed upon me shall ever be open to the unfortunate. Poor youth! poor youth!" she exclaimed, as they laid him upon the mattress.

The young man opened his eyes and gazed around him. His age was not more than twenty—fair-haired and fair-skinned, but pale, very pale; for the signs of death were too strongly marked on his white, even brow to be mistaken. His eyes were of deep blue, and as they fixed their glance upon the fine, expressive features of the Quaker lady, he murmured, almost inaudibly, "Mother."

"Poor boy, thou hast a mother living, then—one, perhaps, who is now lifting her voice to God to save thee from the dangers of the bloody calling in which thou hast fallen. Raise his head, soldier, a little more. He will soon be at rest." The last sentence was murmured to herself.

The surgeon now came rapidly up the avenue, and was soon at the side of the youth. He felt his pulse, opened his vest, and two gun-shot wounds were seen, around which the blood is fast congealing.

"Poor Dick, he has seen his last fight," said the surgeon. "Either of these wounds is mortal, madam; he cannot live, at longest, half an hour. Follow your company, men; the foe is close behind. My good lady, farewell—I can be of no use here. Let me ask of you the favor to get this poor boy decently buried by the enemy, when they inter their own dead." He bent hastily over the dying ensign, wiped away a tear, and rushed after the soldiers.

The good Quaker lady took one hand of the youth in her own, and passed her other over his clammy brow, where the cold drops of approaching death were fast gathering. He opened his eyes for the last time, smiled upon the woman whose gaze was now fixed upon him, murmured faintly, "Dear mother!" clasped her hand convulsively, and the next moment ceased to exist.

The lady said not a word. She rose from her half-recumbent posture, threw a snow-white linen sheet over the body, and, with a stifled sob, looked down the avenue. In different portions of the open orchard appeared soldiers, bearing the dying forms of their comrades, which they laid carefully down, and then rushed toward their regiments, passing up the main avenue. In the space of a moment, more than a dozen wounded soldiers were placed in this way directly around the mansion.

Summoning her servants, one and all, the good lady went into the orchard to aid the poor dying soldiers as far as lay in her power. Her attention had not thus long been given, before an officer, in the blue and buff uniform of Washington's staff, came riding at full speed up the road, and turning, without slackening his pace, toward the mansion. He reined in his steed as he reached the lady, observing her kind actions toward the soldiers.

"Have I the honor of addressing Mrs. Murray?"

"If thee means the wife of Robert Murray, I am what thou call'st me," replied the lady, looking up.

"My dear madam, pardon my mode of address. The kindness I now see displayed tells me I am not mistaken. The Commander-in-Chief has sent me to ask the favor, if possible, of your detaining the advance of the British troops, by receiving Sir William Howe and his associates with your usual civilities, as they will probably stop and take a glass of wine if requested. My dear madam—" and he bowed his head nearer to the lady, as if in private conference—"a portion of our troops are yet in the city, and they can only escape by the Bloomingdale road. You may prevent the march of the enemy across the island."

"Tell your General, young man, that I shall offer General Howe all the civilities in my power."

"Thanks, Mrs. Murray—thanks!" and the aid rode rapidly away.

Not more than five minutes had elapsed from the time the officer departed, when the sound of martial music, with notes of victory, filled the air, and proclaimed the movements of advancing troops. Mrs. Murray went down to the road, and, with two or three attendants, awaited their coming.

Indeed, it was a brilliant spectacle! An advance corps of cavalry, in scarlet uniforms, came gallantly up the hill, their trumpets and kettle drums in front, "discoursing most eloquent music;" next followed a company of grenadiers, and then a large number of officers in rich uniform. The foremost officer on horseback was Sir William Howe, commander-in-chief of the British forces. In frame of body and stature, Sir William equaled Washington, both being above the ordinary height. Here the comparison stops. The countenance of the British General, so say historians, was harsh, dark and forbidding, now and then lighted up by a smile which seemed more disagreeable than prepossessing. Onward came the cavalcade, until they reached the gate at which Mrs. Murray was standing, upon whom all eyes were turned.

"Will thee not stop and refresh thyselves for a season at my mansion? Thee must be fatigued!" she said, addressing Sir William Howe and the officers immediately about him.

"Really, Clinton, I think we may as well accept this good lady's offer for a few moments. The troops have had hot work so far, and a general rest will not be amiss. Madam, we accept your kind offer with pleasure, the more so as it shows you to be a loyal friend of His Majesty, whom I now humbly represent, as Commander-in-Chief of his forces in North America."

"I am alike the friend of King George and of Congress, of William Howe and George Washington. It becomes me not, a poor, weak thing of God's making, to dislike any of His creatures."

Sir William Howe bowed; he was too polite to argue political matters with the good Quakeress. He rode into the open park, after commanding a general halt of ten minutes for the refreshment of the troops, followed by Sir Henry Clinton, General Knyphausen, Commander of the Hessians, Lord Percy, Generals Leslie and Grant, and his staff, when they dismounted and followed Mrs. Murray to the mansion.

Refreshments of cake, wine and cold meats were ordered out upon the lawn in profusion, of which the officers partook freely; and tradition says that Sir Henry Clinton, who was a great bon vivant, remarked to his superior officer in an undertone, "that if the cellars of the mansion contained any large quantity of such Madeira, he should like to be billeted there for the campaign!"

In the meantime Mrs. Murray had directed Cato, the black servant, privately to go to the top of the mansion, and the instant he saw a large body of troops pass a certain point on the Bloomingdale road to give her the information by signal. I may as well remark that from the hill the road could not be perceived, but from the cupola of the dwelling it could very easily be seen.

Nearer an hour than ten minutes Sir William Howe gave orders for the halt of his troops had passed away, yet still before the mansion he lingered with his officers. Mrs. Murray had entertained them not only with refreshments, but her conversation. The younger portion of the officers had entered the orchards and amused themselves with picking peaches and other fruit, with which the trees were bending, ripened under the sun of an early Autumn, and thus time had slipped away unawares.

At length Cato made the requisite signal, and Mrs. Murray, turning to the British commander, said: "Wilt thee and thy officers step with me to the portico of the mansion? I have a sight for thee all?"

This was uttered in so quiet and grave a tone that merriment at their triumph over the "rebels" instantly ceased, the glasses were put down, and Sir William Howe and his Generals followed the Quakeress as requested. Leading them to the end of the portico, she stooped down, and, lifting the sheet, uncovered the body of the poor Continental Ensign.

Handsome even in death were the features of the youth. His fair, curling hair blew lightly over his marble cheek in the soft breeze. The buff lining of his uniform was deeply streaked with his life blood, which had gathered in a clotted pool upon the mattress. The sight was indeed one to awaken emotions in the sternest breast.

"Who among ye will answer to God and this boy's mother for this bloody deed?" said Mrs. Murray, raising her eyes calmly to the group of officers.

"To horse, gentlemen! Madam, such are the fortunes of war. Thanks for your courtesy. Farewell!"

This was the only response of Sir William Howe. What more could he say? In a few moments the blast of trumpets and the sound of drums and fifes told that the troops were on their march to triumph and victory—for a season. Thank God, it was for a season.

The main facts of this sketch are true. Mrs. Murray, the patriotic Quakeress, by detaining Sir William Howe, saved a large body of American troops, near upon 3,000, under the command of Putnam, who would have been penned up in the city with his men if the British army had crossed the island an hour sooner. Might not the loss of 3,000 troops to Washington at that time have been sufficient to change our whole destinies, as regards a republic? It is a grave thought. At any rate, all honor to Mrs. Murray, the Quaker lady of the olden time!

GENERAL TROUCHU, THE "COMING MAN."—The *Army and Navy Gazette* pronounces General Trouchu "the best soldier in France," and in the event of the war proving a long one, it predicts that "Trouchu's name may chance to appear at the head of the French armies." He is younger than most of the distinguished French commanders, being only fifty-five years of age. This would be considered well along in years in our country, but in Europe the case is different. There the old veterans are preferred. Marshal Vaillant, for instance, is eighty years of age; Changarnier, seventy-seven; Pelikao, seventy-four; Frossard, sixty-three; De Failly, sixty-two; Bazaine, McMahon and Canrobert have turned sixty. Trouchu may therefore be reckoned young at fifty-five. He has seen active service in Algeria, Italy and the Crimea, holding important commands, and distinguishing himself both in the council and the field. In 1867, Trochu published an essay on the organization of the French army, which it is now declared anticipated the present war with Prussia. Thus far Bazine and McMahon have borne the brunt of the fighting, but the prominent position he now occupies, may place him at the head of the armies.

POOR GRANT!—The Fort Wayne *Democrat* says no President of the United States ever lost his influence so completely as has General Grant. It is admitted by all sojourners in Washington that the existence of the President is almost ignored by his party. His recommendations to Congress are treated with silent contempt; his known wishes are repeatedly rebuked, and he is snubbed personally by all the leading members of his party.—His nomination of Judge Hoar to the Supreme Bench, his advocacy of the Shipping bill, and the fate of the San Domingo treaty are notable instances of this. He is so conscious of weakness, that he has given himself up entirely to the care of Boutwell and Butler, and these two individuals are running the Government for their own private use. The only evidence that Grant gives of good sense is that he keeps his spoons under lock and key.

A LOVING couple living in the neighborhood of Copperas Precinct, Peoria county, were very anxious to get married, but they could not find a minister who had been licensed, nor a Justice of the Peace who had been commissioned to marry people. They finally met with a Justice who concluded to set them a going, and gave to them the following certificate: "To the world Greeting—Know ye that John Smith and Peggy Myers are hereby certified to go together and do as old folks does anywhere in Copperas Precinct and when my commission comes I'll marry 'em good and date 'em back to kiver accidents."

"I'VE been a member of this church nigh unto forty years," said a pinched up libel of Chritianity, "and it hasn't cost me five cents." "God bless your poor stingy, withered up soul," said a fervent brother in the corner.

FORTY-FOUR thousand women are employed as out door laborers in England.

THERE are ten female students in the Toland Medical College.

THE Stocktonians have christened their whisky "Rip-Gizzard!"

THE Democratic State Convention of Michigan meets at Detroit to-day.

METZ—ITS DEFENSIVE WORKS.—As most of the fighting in the new war has been around Metz thus far, that place has gained a very wide celebrity, and for the information of the public we append the following description of its defensive works:

Metz is the center of the triple range of fortresses with which the celebrated Vauban, the architect of Louis XIV, attempted to defend France against Germany from the north and the east. Round these frontiers he constructed no less than eighty-eight fortresses, of which Valciennes in the north and Metz in the east are the strongest. As said before, Metz lies in the center of the triple range, having as advance post Thionville, and in the rear Nancy. The Moselle here is very small, and scarcely practicable for small steamers, that go down to the current at Thionville, Sireck and Freves. At Coblentz it flows right through the city; one part of the river is still water. Metz is very irregularly built, has a population of about 80,000, and something like 23,000 men in the garrison in ordinary peace times. It is surrounded by three walls, forming two ditches, which are about eighty feet deep, and being connected with the river may be inundated at five minute's notice. On each side of the place is situated a kind of natural fort, called on the right side of the river, the Fort Belle Croix, and on the left the Mount San Quentin. On the top of this latter commanding a view of about twenty five miles, is an optical telegraph and the signal of which may be seen from the Cathederal of Metz. The *chevaux de frise* or *fosses aux loups*, consists in deep ditches, filled up with bayonets, swords, shells, grenades, etc., which are covered with the ground so carefully that the most practiced eye is scarcely able to detect them. All the buildings outside of the place are wooden frame-work, so that they can be destroyed at a moment's warning. The Fort Bella Croix is completely undermined, and the mines are connected with the arsenal so that they can be blown up from this latter place. The "Portes des Allemandes" is an historically curious place, and the only remainder of the old fortress as it had been constructed by the Duke of Lorraine. This gate was assaulted in 1545 by Charles V., Emperor of Germany and King of Spain, but the Emperor, victorious on all other points, was beaten on this by the eternal enemy, Francis I. of France. It is not expected that the Germans can easily carry this place, but their Generals are too experienced to leave so strong a place in their rear.

LIFE IN EDEN.—Apropos of Adam and Eve, somebody—doubtless an old bach, or discontented Benedict—inquires why, when Eve was manufactured from a spare rib, a servant maid wasn't created at the same time, to wait upon her. To which somebody else, probably a woman answered thusly: "Because Adam never came whining to Eve with a ragged stocking to be darned, button to be sewed on or a glove to mend right away, quick now!' Because he never read the newspapers till the sun got down behind the the palm trees, and then stretching himself out yawned 'Ain't supper most ready my dear?' Not he. He made the fire and hung the kettle over it himself, we'll venture; and pulled the raddishes, and peeled the potatoes, and did everything else he ought to do. He milked the cows, fed the pigs, and looked after the chickens himself. He never brought home half a dozen friends to dinner when Eve hadn't any fresh pomegranates, and the mango season was over. He never staved out till 11 o'clock to a ward meeting, hurrahing for an out and out candidate, and then scolding because poor Eve was sitting up and crying inside the gates. He never played billiards' rolled ten pins and drove fast horses, nor choked Eve with tobacco smoke. He never loafed around corner groceries while Eve was rocking little Cain's cradle at home. In short he did not think she was especially created for the purpose of waiting on him, and was not under the impression that it disgraced a man to lighten a woman's cares a little. That's the reason Eve did not need a hired girl, and the other the reason that her fair descendants did."

IN the next voyage of the Mayflower after she carried the liberty-seeking Pilgrims to Plymouth, she was employed in transporting a cargo of slaves from Africa to the West Indies.

MORE people are killed by too much medicine, than are allowed to die for the want of it.

The Fresno Expositor

COUNTY OFFICIAL PRESS.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, 1870.

AGENTS:

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions to the EXPOSITOR:

O. H. BLISS and S. H. HILL.....Kingston
JOHN BARTON.....Kings river
W. C. CALDWELL & S. R. COCKRILL...Centreville
A. KENNEDY.....Jones' Ferry
F. JENSSEN.....Big Dry Creek
LEROY DENNIS.....Buchanan
J. M. SHANNON.....At Large

Parties desiring to subscribe for our paper may apply to either of the above gentlemen, or they may forward their names and money to us per Express, at our expense.

GLORY HALLELUJAH!—The country is safe! Napoleon may well rejoice! King William may feel thankful! Grant has issued his proclamation of neutrality. The United States *is* to remain neutral. If either nation insults our honored flag five or six hundred or a thousand times, and the heads of our nation be driven into a corner, like a yellow dog that has been kicked and cuffed by everybody, and there is no possible chance to escape, then woe unto the aggressor. Grant, the Great, has spoken! Through him the Radical party has spoken, and the voice of the negro and Chinaman been heard. The war can now go on. Our galorious flag will not be defiled by the hands of either of the vandal combatants. Seriously, why was this proclamation not issued before? He had about as well have wait ed till the war was over.

He talks, too, at this late day of calling an extra session of Congress to endeavor to do something to restore our commerce, but like all of his slow coach movements, he will wait till it is too late before attempting to do anything. Still we doubt whether, with our infamous protective tariffs and taxes anything material can be done. The ship building interest certainly cannot be revived until the duties on all articles used in the business are greatly reduced or entirely repealed. In fact it seems to us that if all tariffs were reduced or repealed that it would assist as much in restoring the shipping interest, as any move that could be made.

THE Democratic victory in North Carolina seems to have been most glorious—far better than we had any reason to anticipate at first. The entire State ticket was elected, and both branches of the Legislature are Democratic, besides five out of the seven Congressmen. A few more victories of the same kind and we will have control of the House of Representatives, and the further advance of the blood-hounds will be checked, and then in a very short time the Democrats will have control of the Senate. Next year, if every white man is true to himself, and his country, a Democratic President will be elected. In fact we have but little doubt from present appearances of things that such an event will occur. The negro amendments, high taxes, the determina to force down the white laboring man to make room for the semi-civilized hordes of Asiatic heathens, who are flocking to our country, and a thousand other acts of infamy, join to damn and sink their filthy and corrupt opponents, the leaders of the vile abortion known as the Radical party, as well as their blind and imbecile tools, so deep in the sea of condemnation that the sound of the Arch-angel's trumpet will never reach their ears.

AS yet no hope for improvement in mail matters is expressed by any one. We wish that the head of the Postal Department was compelled to spend a few weeks in this section, and had to depend upon our present abominable facilities for his mail matter, and we think that red tape would fly pretty fast, and the rights of the section be quickly recognized and restored. We poor mortals are not of enough consequence, however, to have our petitions and rights attended to, so we are compelled to swear and suffer. If the infernal thing had been stopped altogether we might commence anew, and perhaps accomplish more than under the present state of affairs. As it is, it is only a botheration. We are not given to saying harsh things, but we would like to see the parties who were instrumental in having our tri-weekly mail suspended, doing night-work in a corporation sewer for board.

THE Snelling *Argus* says a large portion of the town of Knight's Ferry was destroyed by fire on the night of the 16th instant. The loss is estimated at from $20,000 to $25,009. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary, and the *Argus* thinks if the scoundrel who applied the match could be found a hemp poultice could be applied to his neck with much good effect.

THE Visalia and Gilroy stage was stopped and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure-box taken out, by highwaymen, and robbed of about $500, one week ago Thursday, so we learn from the *Times*.

THE editor of the *Overland Monthly*, Frank Bret Harte, receives $3,600 per year by his appointment as Librarian of the State University.

SOME queer antics are performed through the medium of the great telegraph, and especially during war times. Since the commencement of the present European war the Emperor Napoleon has been dethroned no less than a dozen times, the Prince Imperial and the Empress have escaped from France numerous times. Paris is in a state of riot and disorder one day and as quiet as a midsummer night's dream the next. Trouchu has been D.ctator three or four times. Bazaine is regularly cut off and on the point of surrendering, and McMahon is first without a command, then leading a vast body of raw recruits, which latter are turned into veterans by the next click of the machine. How often Strasbourg has capitulated, and been burned down, we are unable to state, but the number runs up pretty well. Again we are regularly treated with a statement of the Emperor's health; one day he is sick unto death, then he dies, and the next day is leading the army, and at the same breath we are told he is insane. The German army has lost not less than a million and a half of men since the beginning of the war, taking for a basis the number that have been regularly killed since the army entered France, as stated immediately after every battle. Those news compilers are bloodthirsty villains; they never kill less than 40,000 at a battle, and a skirmish ain't worth speaking of unless 3,000 or 4,000 poor souls are ushered into the presence of their Maker. The Crown Prince and Frederick Charles have lost their entire armies three or four times, and they cannot get any reinforcements, yet, single handed, they are marching forward, driving the French before them. Germany is made to appear terribly concerned about the war, and the immense losses of its army, still it appears to us to be a remarkable healthy affair.

A few days since we were regaled with the news that King William was captured, but the old fellow seems to be taking his regular rations at his own headquarters in the German army yet.

Upon the whole we think that the newspapers are made to pay for, and the public compelled to read, the most unreasonable lot of bosh that can be imagined. Of course the public would not be satisfied with the progress of the war if the unvarnished facts were placed before them. So the news associations gild them up and get them into sensational form, just to suit the public palate—and for the benefit of the money ring.

THE WAR NEWS.—The telegraph brings us dates to the 27th. The Germans are still advancing and their advance pickets are within fifty miles of Paris, and no considerable body of troops is reported to be between them and that city. McMahon is still trying to form a junction with Bazaine, and if he succeeds, and should fall upon the rear of the German army, very severe and very bloody work may be expected. The German government is engaged in recruiting another army to be commanded by the Prince Royal of Saxony, to assist the already colossal force now upon the French soil. If this corps can be placed in the field as quickly as the other divisions were, it will certainly seal the last vestige of hope for France to come off victor in the war, unless Italy and Austrta join her, a contingency extremely improbable. The German loss has undoubtedly been very great, but, inasmuch as the fighting thus far has universally resulted in their favor, it is but fair to suppose that the French loss has also been very considerable. But of course we can form but a very indefinite idea of the true state of affairs, on account of the inexplicit and muddled statements the telegraph brings us.

THE San Joaquin *Republican* says, on Wednesday, eight cars loaded with railroad iron went up to the terminus of the San Joaquin Valley road. We hear it is the determination of the Company to push the road up the valley as rapidly as possible. The "leading men" of Stockton will make a note of this. A short time since the same paper stated that if talk would build railroads, that city would control more miles than any other place extant. The paper, evidently, has came to the same conclusion that people down this way have, viz: Stockton people are not very enterprising. They have been talking ship canal and railroad a very long time, but hardly a shovelful of dirt has been turned towards the completion of either.

A CORRESPONDENT of one of the San Francisco papers, of the independent order, though Republican in sentiment, in a letter from Virginia City, Nevada, says that all parties concede that the Democrats will carry the election in that State this Fall. He assigns as a reason for this the old, true story of corruption in the Radical party. If Nevada can be reclaimed the States of this Coast will be a unit against the Radical scalawags.

THE *Argus* says the Merced Woolen Mill is being fixed up with a view to put it in operation about the middle of November.

WAR NEWS.

LONDON 20.—The German victory near Gravelotte on the 18th was a brilliant one—the French were expelled from every position they held and driven back upon Metz, and confined to a narrow territory around that fortification. They are cut off from Paris completely. The 12th army corps hold the railways from Metz to Thionville. German loss heavy.

NANCY 19.—Crown Prince is reported to have reached Vitney yesterday.

LONDON 21—A special to the *N. Y. World* says: I witnessed the battle the Germans won yeserday at so fearful a loss. The mitrailleur did awful work—four villages strewn with dead. Metz is surrounded and looks as if the Germans contemplated a siege. Loss of Germans at the battle on the 16th probably 25,000, that of the French 12,000.

PARIS 21.—A correspondent says from actual observation, that the road from Metz to Verdun is held by the Germans, and no news has been heard of Bazine since the 19th.

The head quarters of Frederick Charles is at St. Michel.

Pfalsburg has been captured by the Wurtemberg army.

CARLSRHUE 21.—Strasbourg is in flames—French fired surrounding villages. The city is surrounded by 30,000 men.

Another victory for the Crown Prince near Chalons reported.

Disgatches at London to the German embassy reports that Bazine made a desperate effort at daybreak on the morning of the 20th, to cut through the German lines, but after three hours heavy fighting he was repulsed with heavy loss and again driven within Metz.

LONDON 22.—McMahon is at St. Desiere.

BERLIN 22.—Germans have occupied Mesieres.

LONDON 23.—Bazine has forced passage by way of Antien, reaching Mouterneety. It is reported that the armies of the Prince Royal and Frederick Charles have formed a junction westward of Metz.

A dispatch from Alexandria says the German frigate Bertha, carrying 28 guns, has been captured by the French.

PARIS 25.—A person from Eperney reports that the Germans were defeated today between Chalons and Verdun, but news not definite.

Eperney will be evacuated to-morrow. Railroad trains from Paris only go to Chateau Thierney.

The Treasurer of Strasbourg escaped through the Prussian lines with 12,000,000 francs.

PARIS, August 23.—McMahon has joined Bazaine with a great number of troops. Bazaine has not abandoned his strong position near Metz. McMahon moved north and France is saved. Full confirmation of good news from the army was received to-day.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Cable, London, says all news from Paris to day confirms the statement that Bazaine succeeded in withdrawing the bulk of his army from Metz. It is still uncertain whether he is moving to St. Montrold to join McMahon, or waiting co-operation from there of McMahon; in the former case he is supposed to intend falling in force upon the Crown Prince, and in the latter to attack Steinmetz and Frederick Charles at Metz. Steinmetz and Frederick Charles lost over 100,000 men, leaving them no more than 150,000 to hold the entire line from the frontier to Metz. The feeling in Berlin is undeniable horror and depression. The war threatens to last, and already the flower of the North German army is decimated

LONDON, August 23.—German dispatches say that Metz is enclosed on all sides; communication between Chalons and Paris cut off.

McMahon and Failley are still retreating to cover Paris.

The grand total of German forces now in France is 520,000, with 300,000 Landwehr in the rear.

LONDON, August 23.—Paris correspondent of *Standard* telegraphs that Bazaine has succeeded in cutting the enemy's lines and is retreating on Montmedy. It is reported that the Crown Prince has gone to support the Prussian armies west of Metz.

Another special says the Chalons army has gone towards Thionville to effect a junction with Bazaine. McMahon is driven to a choice of two evils; he must leave the road to Paris open to the Crown Prince, or, by holding it, sacrifice Bazaine's army.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Courier's dispatches from Paris says Bazaine telegraphs that he cannot leave Metz. He says the enemy wishes to cut off his communication with Paris, but are not able, and calls it a draw game.

Paris papers say McMahon has gone to Ardennes and will effect a junction with Bazaine. There are conflicting rumors as to the whereabouts of the Crown Prince.

LONDON, August 24.—Private letters say the Crown Prince is at St. Diziere, marching on Paris. Metz is isolated. The Prussians are strong west of there.

PARIS, August 24—Communication with all points in the Department of Aube Cote and Dor is cut off. The *Constitutionel* denies the statement of the London *Times* that the French are in a desperate situation, and says that paper is heavily subsidized by Bismarck. It is reported that the Prussians violated the neutrality of Belgium unawares.

BRUSSELS, August 24.—Cable dispatch from Bull Run Russell to the New York *Sun* says: I did not succeed in reaching Bazaine, the Prussians are everywhere, and marching.

The railroad is cut and the road from Thionville to Montmedy is equally out of order Bazaine is not at Verdun. He is shut up in a Prussian net between Grandway, the River Orne, and the road from Metz Etain.

McMahon left Chalons, burning the camp, for Rheims. A London special to the *World* says there was a reported conflict 9 miles from Metz, with advantage for French, but cannot vouch for it. The French captured Prussian guns in recent battles at Longville and Mars la Tour.

LONDON, August 25.—The following official dispatch just received from Berlin: The Government has received a dispatch, dated Baros le Duc, to the effect that Chalons has been evacuated by the French and that the Prussian column is west of Chalons, advancing rapidly

PARIS, August 24, midnight.—It is reported that the Prussians are at Lezane to day. The Prince Royal of Prussia is reported to be at Nancy. Nothing is received from Metz from army of McMahon and Bazaine.

LONDON, August 25, noon.—The entire command of McMahon let Rheims Monday. Prussian scouting parties are near Chalons and Troyes. Advices to Tuesday mention nothing of Bazaine's junction with McMahon. Bazain's report says that he does not credit the rumor that Prussian detachments are at Chauvaul and Brieule. Strasbourg is well defended, and French army well supplied with provisions of all kinds. It is believed in Strasbourg that Bazaine has been severed from the main French army and his power completely paralyzed.

Chalons has been abandoned, and the forces of the Crown Prince will to-day occupy the city, as well as Rheims, meeting with no resistance, while Frederick Charles moves on Paris direct. *La Liberte*, referring to the information from private sources, says the siege of Paris is altogether improbable. Patrie reports formally that the Prussians were defeated in Sunday's battle.

LONDON, August 25.—The whole of McMahon's army left Rheims Monday. The garrison at Toul made a sortie yesterday, 700 Prussians killed and wounded.

BERLIN 25.—King William's headquarters are at Bar le Duc.

CARLSRHUE 26.—A severe artillery battle occurred at Kehl and Strasbourg on Wednesday night, lasting till 5 o'clock Thursday morning. A part of the citadel and arsenal were destroyed. A French battery captured with no loss to Germans.

LONDON 26.—A strong detachment of German cavalry occupied Donlunant, and German cuirassiers encamped at Rheims.

BERLIN 26—One corps of the first and second armies still confront Bazine, while the remainder of the German forces are marching on to Paris.

PARIS 26.—Enemies couriers seen at Brienne, and uhlars in Avrondisment Lougre.

Prince Royal at St. Diziere Tuesday.

The garrison of Toul is making a heroic defense; only 15 have put hors de combat; many of the beseigers killed and wounded. The enemy marching towards Vatennes.

LONDON 26.—A sharp engagement in which the Germans were successful occurred Thursday night; many French were wounded. Strasbourg incessantly bombarded since Tuesday, citadel badly damaged and wall terribly battered. Germans advance with their seige trains to within 500 yards of the city. Several magazines have been exploded in the city and at the forts, and many fires have broken out—German loss very trifling.

McMahon and Bazine are not in communcation with Paris. Heavy fighting commenced last night at Chenace ten miles from Montmedy, in the direction of Bowizieres.

The Germans have cut the railroads between Chauvarges and Chaumovilley. The wounded have been brought into Montmedey, and the gates of the city closed, and assault is expected soon. The French Ministry are positive that Bazine has effected a junction with McMahon.

SEDAN 26—McMahon's army is trying to reach Montmedy and Thionville, but the Prussians have cut through Vatiennes and Dun-bar.

BERLIN 26.—A fourth army under the Prince Royal of Saxony is forming to co-operate with the German army in its movement on Paris.

PARIS 27.—*La Republic* says, Prince Charles is marching on Paris and unless checked will reach there in six days all reserves called out to defend the city.

Strasbourg and Pfalsburg still hold out against the Germans.

A part of Steinmetz army has joined Frederick Charles' advance on Paris.

The Germans attacked Fort St. Quentin, on the 24th. Report via London says the Germans were marching on Rheims, and were expected there on the 24th. German cavalry reported at Damerthu and Chateau Thierney 50 miles from Paris.

London reports say Bazine is certainly shut up in Metz with sixty thousand men, while the Prussian force there is 250,000.

Berlin dispatches say Gen. Falkenstein is moving to relieve King William and join the Crown Prince.

Pfalsburg continues its heroic defense; the garrison have repulsed two assaults with loss to the Germans of 1,500. The commander says he will blow up the town rather than surrender.

Large reinforcements have been sent McMahon, whose tactics appear to be to gather up and recruit an army, and with new levies, keep along the Belgian border, avoid a battle, and effect a junction with Bazine north of Metz. If successful, he will strike the German line at St. Avold.

The Prince Imperial is at Bethel 23 miles from Metz.

The German advance has reached a point about mid way between Chalons and Thierney. The march on Paris was to be conducted slowly, and no further opposition was anticipated.

PARIS 27.—The King and Crown Prince are moving on the city by way of Marne and Aude. They commit fearful pillage and unheard of outrages as they move along.

LONDON 27—There is authority for saying the fortifications of Paris, unless manned by at least 300,000 men are worthless.

According to French report, Luneville is so filled with German wounded that 3,000 are left unsheltered in the streets.

Advices from Berlin say after four days hesitation and delay, caused by McMahon's movements, the Crown Prince is ordered to push forward to Paris without delay. It is not believed the city will be invested, in fact would be impossible with troops under his command, but it will be entered by a storming column of 100,000 men.

McMahon and the Emperor are at Montmedy, having allowed the Crown Prince's army to move on to Paris, when they will fall on the rear of the assaulting army and endeavor to completely crush it.

THE rewards in the Nathan murder case amount to $47,000. Among the items specified are $1,000 apiece for the three diamond shirt-studs, skeleton setting and spiral screws; $1,500 for one of the watches; $600 for another; $1,000 for information leading to the identification of the instrument used in committing the murder, known as the "dog," or ship-carpenter's "clamp;" $800 for the man who, on the morning of the murder, was seen to ascend the steps and pick up a piece of paper lying there, if he will come forward and produce it.

PROESSOR CARR, of the State University, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address at the approaching Fair in Stockton.

THE following are the real estate transactions in this county, from Aug. 20 to Aug. 27, inclusive:

DEEDS.

E. J. Smith to Andrew Chidester, 960 acres, $2,400.

H. Barnhart to William Codington, 640 acres, $1,360.

J. D. Littlefield to James Stratton, city lots, $2,000.

Robert Perrin to E. B. Perrin, 1,920 acres, $1.

J. W. Pearson to James de Fremery et al (deed of trust), 44,960 acres, $40,000.

R. F. Given to F. K. Lowe, ¼ interest in 160 acres, $200.

PATENTS.

U. S. to Wm. S. Chapman, 8,613 48-100 acres.

U. S. to Wm. S. Chapman, 6,084 28-100 acres.

U. S. to Wm. S. Chapman, 160 acres.

U. S. to W. S. Chapman, 160 acres.

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U. S. to W. S. Chapman, 160 acres.

COVENANTS.

Thos. J. Jeans with J. W. Pearson.

PERE HYACINTHE, the preacher, and Paul de Cassegnac, the duelist, are announced among the new recruits in Paris. Without doubt, judging from this, all classes are rushing to arms.

COURTING ought to be left entirely with the women says Elizabeth Cady Stanton. She considers it due to the "inalienable rights" of which they have been deprived by the tyrant man.

A RUMOR, we trust an idle one, that two men have been murdered by the Indians, at some point in the mountains, has reached town. We doubt there being any truth in the rumor.

THE annual meeting of the Sonoma, Marin, Napa, Lake and Mendocino Pioneer Society will take place at Healdsburg, Sonoma county, September 9th.

CAMP MEETING NOTICE.

The camp-meeting for Millerton Circuit, Visalia District, M. E. Church, South, will commence Thursday, September 1st, 1870, on Musick's ranch, Big Dry Creek. The public is invited to attend. A table will be kept on the ground by Mrs. E. Jane Hyde, where everything necessary in the line of eatables can be had. A corral will be furnished with horse feed by J. N. Musick. Ministers from a distance will be in attendance. Persons expecting to remain on the ground over night will please bring their bedding.

J. H. NEAL, P. C.

NOTICE, DELINQUENTS!

All persons indebted to the undersigned, either by book account or note are requested to call immediately, at my store, at Jones' Ferry, and settle the same, and thus save costs, as I am determined to square up my business. This is the last call, so look out!

J. R. JONES.

Jones' Ferry, Aug. 24th, 1870.

ATTENTION, SHOEMAKERS!!

A Shoemaker's shop and tools, comprising a good house and all the necessary appliances for carrying on business, will be sold cheap, as the present proprietor is obliged to quit business on account of ill-health It is situated at Millerton, Fresno county—the center of a growing and prosperous community—and is the only shop in this section. It is a good opening for a man of small means, who understands the business. Apply at this office or to

JOSEPH SAYRE,

Millerton Cal., Aug. 29th, 1870.

THE TENTH

ANNUAL FAIR

—OF THE—

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY!

WILL BE HELD IN THE

CITY OF STOCKTON!

COMMENCING ON

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER, 20, 1870,

AND CONTINUING UNTIL

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1870.

Liberal PREMIUMS have been offered in every Department of Industry, for full particulars of which, reference is made to the large bills, or posters, published by the Society, which will be distributed throughout the entire District. Particular attention is directed to the

SPECIAL PREMIUMS

Offered by citizens of the city engaged in different lines of business. The Premiums amount in the aggregate to over

SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The Race Track and Fair Grounds.

New stalls have been built and ample accommodation provided for Stock. The Track is in splendid condition and from the Liberal Premiums offered the trial of speed will, without doubt, be unusually attractive.

—0—

THE GRAND ANNUAL BALL

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

Friday Evening, September 23d, '70

☞ Address:

J. K. DOAK, President.
H. T. COMPTON, Secretary,
T. K. HOOK, Treasurer,
Stockton.

an34td

THE NEW FOOD.

For a few cents you can buy of your Grocer or Druggist a package of SEA MOSS FARINE, made from pure Irish Moss, or Carrageen, which will make sixteen quarts of Blanc Mange, and a like quantity of Puddings, Custards, Creams, Charlotte Russe, &c. It is the cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world. It makes a splendid Dessert, and has no equal as a light and delicate food for Invalids and Children.

A Glorious Change!!

THE GREAT WORLD'S TONIC.

Plantation Bitters.

This wonderful vegetable restorative is the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid, it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all Climates, tropical, temperate, or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits. For sale by all Druggists.

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MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

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Success the Criterion of Excellence.

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ABSOLUTELY Non FORFEITABLE

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SPECIAL INSURANCE NON FORFEITABLE AFTER TWO ANNUAL PREMIUMS.

One Third of the Annual Premiums loaned to the party insured, if desired, and

NO NOTE REQUIRED.

The business of the Company is on the Mutual Plan.

No evidence could prove more conclusively how fully the public appreciate the new and liberal features of this Company, and the well earned reputation of its leading Officers and Directors than the

Immense Success of the Empire,

Unprecedented and Unparalleled

BY ANY COMPANY IN

EUROPE OR AMERICA.

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Applications for Agencies in places where the Empire is not already represented, will be received only from parties who can give undoubted references as to qualification and integrity, and should be addressed to the undersigned.

O. F. VON RHEIN & CO.,
322 Montgomery street,
Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Ground Floor.
je27-1y Managers for the Pacific Coast.

The Fresno Expositor

COUNTY OFFICIAL PRESS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

There will be regular preaching once in each month at the following named places, Rev. J H. Neal pastor:

First Sabbath at the Mississippi School House at 11 o'clock.

Second Sabbath Scottsburg School House at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Third Sabbath at the Dry Creek School House at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Fourth Sabbath in the Court House, Millerton, at 11 o'clock.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDIAN MATTERS.—We gave last week what information we could give regarding the purported Indian uprising, but at that time we had no apprehensions that there was any danger of serious results from their movements; since that time we have consulted with a good many persons who should know, and they all unite in the opinion that there is danger of their attempting to drive the whites from the mountains. The Indians are certainly acting strangely. They have abandoned their camps at all points, and with their women and children have gone far back into the mountains. The course usually pursued, we learn from those versed in Indian matters, is, when they contemplate an uprising, to send their squaws and children out of the way of danger before commencing hostilities. As an instance of their actions, a large band of Indians have had their camp for years near the ranch of Mr. Ashman, in the foothills. He has been employing quite a number of them in cleaning grain and working about his ranch. On last Saturday they worked as usual till nearly dark, but that night every soul in the camp left without letting him or anybody in that section know that they even thought of going, in fact, they had promised him to return on Sunday morning and finish cleaning some grain. Other camps have been evacuated equally summarily. That the mass of them intend attacking the whites we do not think, but we are reliably informed that the witches of the tribes are trying to incite them to such an action, and as Indians, like other ignorant people, are very superstitious, and as these witches or medicine men wield a great influence over the tribes, there is no telling but what they may get them on the war path. At all events it stands all settlers in exposed parts to be prepared in case of an emergency. The Indians are sufficiently numerous to cause considerable trouble before they could be put down, as people are illy prepared for any such a sudden turn of affairs.

CAMP MEETING.—The camp-meeting commences to-morrow. It will be held at Music's ranch, on Dry Creek. Bennett's stage will run by there, in its trips to and from Millerton to Visalia. A great many people will be there from all parts of this and adjoining counties. There will be any number of ministers present. It is thought and hoped by the projectors that many people will be converted. We are going. The printers are going. The devil (ours, not the other one,) is going. All hands are going. We expect to see many things worthy of note; to chronicle the conversion of many sinners. There is plenty of room for improvement in this line. The meeting will last two weeks.

SALMON.—Catching salmon seems to be the order of the day in this section. Everybody is out after salmon—men, boys, Indians and Chinamen—armed with spears, pitch-forks, shovels, shot-guns, revolvers, and sometimes empty-handed. When an unfortunate fish shows himself on the shoals he is instantly pursued by the whole rabble, screaming and hooting, tossing their spears, shovels and pitch-forks, and the empty-handed ones driving after it, until, tired out and exhausted, the poor thing surrenders without reserve. People desiring exciting sport are requested to try catching salmon, Millerton style, on the shoals.

ANOTHER grove of big trees has been discovered in this county, by a man named Hall. The grove is situated near the head waters of King's river, on the north side. Two or three years ago a man reported having discovered a grove of large trees in the vicinity mentioned, but the statement was not credited. A short time since Mr. Hall and party, while traveling through the mountains came upon this grove, which they report as exceeding in extent and size, any of the previously discovered groves.

OUR NEW CHAIR.—Tom Allen has presented us with a chair. He thought we did not look sufficiently dignified while sitting in our old one, which was a cane bottom one with no cane in it, and minus a back and one leg. So we have hung the old one up, or rather hid it away, and have esconced ourselves in the new one. Thomas, when we get married we will name our first boy after you.

WE are informed that the King's river Indians started for the mountains on last Friday, to join in the grand pow-wow. What is to be the result of this extraordinary movement among the poor Lo's of course time alone can determine.

WE learn that a splendid hot sulphur spring has been discovered near the head of Panoche Valley, in this county. It is claimed by a Frenchman, who proposes fixing up bathing houses, and making other needed and attractive improvements.

A CHANCE FOR A SHOEMAKER.—An excellent opening is offered to a shoemaker with a small capital, in this place. Mr. Joseph Sayre offers his shop for sale To an energetic man we know of no better opening.

FLOUR MILL.—A party is now engaged in building a flouring mill at Crane Valley, in this county. It will be run by water power. An institution of that kind is much needed in that section.

SCARLET FEVER.—We learn that this disease is prevailing to a considerable extent in different parts of this county, among the children.

THE County Court will meet on next Monday. Fifty jurors have been summoned to attend to the business coming before the Court.

A CHICAGO Weekly of Choice, Stirring and Elevating Literature for old and young. A friend to all true religion and reform. Not sectarian in religion or politics. A paper for the people. Should be in every family in the land. Contains sermons of London's great preacher, C. H. Spurgeon. Contains latest news and market reports up to time of going to press. One of the cheapest and liveliest papers published. Only One Dollar a Year; Six Months, 50 cents; Three Months, 25 cents. Address,

E. C. EGGLESTON, Ed. Life Boat.

ATTENTION is called to the notice of Col. Jones, in another column. Those indebted to him had better walk up to the Captain's office and settle, for the Colonel has fire in his eye, and evidently don't mean to have any fooling.

PLEASANT.—The weather for the last two weeks has been as pleasant as any person could desire. We do not know that we ever experienced more delightful Fall weather.

The Verdict of California.

Californians, as a rule, take nothing for granted. Any article that likes intrinsic merit is sure to be a dead failure in the Golden State. Twelve years ago HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS were quietly introduced here Their uses were plainly set forth, and the community was invited to give them a fair trial, as a remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, intermittent and remittent fevers, general debility, nervous affections, and all the ordidary diseases of the digestive and secretive organs. They were also recommended as an appetizing and invigorating preparation, and as a preventitive of complaints of an epidemic character. The result may be summed up in a few words. A demand for the article immediately sprang up, and has ever since been increasing in a progressive ratio, until HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have become a leading commercial staple in the California market, and along the whole Pacific seacoast, from Central America to British Columbia. The consumption of the Great Vegetable Tonic and Restorative, in the Pacific States alone, is upwards of One Million Bottles per year, and its popularity overshadows that of every other medicine, proprietary or otherwise, sold on this side of the continent. This fact is so notorious, that it is like repeating a recognized truism, to put it into print. Since the introduction of the BITTERS the demand for the adulterated liquors of commerce has gradually declined, both in the cities and at the mines. The perfect purity of article, its restorative and preventive properties, and its admirable adaptation to the wants of a people too prone to exhaustive labor of body and mind, are appreciated by the medical profession, and it is prescribed as a stomachic and alterative to the exclusion, in a great degree, of all the unmedicated alcoholic stimulants.

Pure Blood, Muddy Water.

Pure blood may be compared to pure water, and impure blood to muddy water. If you pass muddy water through muslin you soil it: continue the process and you cover it with thick mud. Blood passes through all parts of the body; if good and pure it nourishes and cleanses the parts it goes through. If impure it leaves more or less dirt behind it. BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the medicine wanted, because they are made on purpose to take dirty humors out of the blood, and they never fail. These pills cure scrofula, even of forty years' standing; they have cured cases of rheumatism when the patient had not walked for four years; of paralysis, where the legs had lost their power of movement for seventeen years. The evidence in these cases cannot be disputed. Is there a town in the world where such evidences exist not? If BRANDRETH'S PILLS have been much used there we know that such evidence can be found. But be sure and see upon each box my name in the Government stamp, in white letters.

B. BRANDRETH, Brandreth House, New York.
Sold by all druggists.

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This Valuable Family Medicine has been widely and favorably known in our own and foreign countries upwards of

THIRTY YEARS

It has lost none of its good name by repeated trials, but continues to occupy a prominent position in every family medicine chest.

It is an External and Internal Remedy. For Summer Complaint, or any other form of bowel disease in children or adults, it is an almost certain cure, and has without doubt been more successful in curing the various kinds of CHOLERA than any other known remedy, or the most skillful physician. In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is more or less prevalent, the Pain Killer is considered by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, A Sure Remedy; and while it is a most efficient remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine, even in unskillful hands.

Directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price, 25 cts., 50 cts and $1 00 Per Bottle.

IF you wish the best Cabinet Photographs, you must call on BRADLEY & RULOFSON, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco. 1y

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

BIG DRY CREEK, FRESNO CO. CAL.

The undersigned, recognizing the growing want, takes pleasure in informing the residents of Big Dry Creek and vicinity, that he has just opened a blacksmith shop, which he intends permanently to maintain, near Darwin's ranch, on Big Dry Creek.

Every description of Blacksmithing done. Particular attention paid to

HORSE SHOEING!

The best of work guaranteed in all instances, and at prices to suit the times.

S. W. HENRY.

August 24th, 1870. tf

NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL FURNISH from 15,000 to 30,000 acres of good grazing land, well watered, in the San Joaquin Valley, to any person with from 4,000 to 8,000 sheep Will make a fair exchange of some of said lands for an interest in such a flock of sheep; or will lease the land for a term of years. Address:

JOHN W. PEARSON,
No. 605 California street.
an24 1m San Francisco.

FOR SUPERVISOR.

AT THE REQUEST OF MANY CITIZENS

THOMAS P. NELSON,

Of the Mississippi Settlement, Big Dry Creek, has consented to be a candidate for Supervisor of District No. 2, at the ensuing election.

ADDRESS TO

—THE—

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED,

WHOSE SUFFERINGS

HAVE BEEN

Protracted from Hidden Causes,

AND WHOSE CASES REQUIRE

PROMPT TREATMENT

to Render Existence Desirable.

If you are suffering or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling on this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and hand have but little appetite, and you attribute his to dyspepsia, or liver complaint?

NOW, READER,

self abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health,

MAKE THE MAN.

DID YOU EVER THINK

that those bold, defiant, energetic persevering, successful business men, are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health.

You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, or palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always pleasant and polite in the society of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only

RUIN THEIR CONSTITUTION,

but also those they do business with or for.

How many men from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—

IDIOCY, LUNACY, PARALYSIS,

spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU

is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Established upward of Nineteen Years,

IS PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD, DRUGGIST,

594 Broadway, New York,

AND

104 South Ten Street, Phila., Pa.

Price, $1 25 per Bottle, or 6 Bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists.

NONE ARE GENUINE unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

jy13 1y **H. T. HELMBOLD.**

NEW SUBSCRIPTION LIST for 1870

J. W. SULLIVAN,

IMPORTER OF

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

NOVELS, MAGAZINES, AND

NEWSPAPERS,

609 Sansome St., San Francisco.

We would call the attention of the people of the Pacific Coast to the following list of American and Foreign Periodicals, which we are in the regular receipt of, and which they may depend upon receiving by the earliest conveyance, and in advance of Publication Office. Subscriptions at Honolulu, Japan, China and Mexico, postage to be added. Australian papers received.

Atlantic Periodicals.

	Per Year.	6 Mos.
Overland Monthly Magazine	$4 00	$2 00
Harper's Monthly Magazine	4 00	2 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 00	1 50
Our Young Folks' Magazine	2 50	1 50
Lippincott's Magazine	4 00	2 00
The Galaxy	4 00	2 00
Leslie's Lady's Magazine	4 00	2 00
Demorest's Mirror of Fashion	4 00	2 00
Peterson's Lady's Magazine	2 50	1 50
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 50	1 50
Ladies' Friend Magazine	2 50	1 50
Ladies' Repository	4 00	2 00
New York Old Guard	3 00	1 50
Monthly Novelette	3 00	1 50
The Chemical News	5 00	3 00
Eclectic Engineering Magazine	5 00	3 00
The New Eclectic Magazine	4 00	2 00
Eclectic Magazine	5 00	3 00
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine	5 00	3 00
Banker's Magazine	5 00	3 00
Le Bon Ton	8 00	4 00
Appleton's Journal, new part	5 00	3 00
Catholic World Magazine	5 00	3 00
Braithwaite's Retrospect	2 50	1 50
Hall's Journal of Health	2 00	1 25
Ballou's Magazine	2 00	1 25
Phrenological Journal	3 00	1 50
Yankee Notions—comic	2 00	1 00
Leslie's Budget of Fun—comic	2 00	1 00
Nix Nax—comic	2 00	1 00
Merryman's Monthly	2 00	1 00
Comic Monthly	2 00	1 00
Phunny Phellow—comic	2 00	1 00
The Nursery Magazine	1 50	1 00
American Agriculturist	2 00	1 00
Monthly Parts—Waverley Magazine	6 00	3 00
Monthly Parts—every Saturday	5 00	3 00
Monthly Parts—Chimney Corner	5 0	3 0
N. Y. Herald, weekly	3 00	1 50
" Police Gazette	5 00	2 50
" Clipper	5 00	2 50
" Day's Doings	5 0	2 50
" Sporting Times	5 00	2 50
" Home Journal	4 00	2 00
" Weekly Tribune	3 00	
" Sunday Mercury	4 00	2 00
" Weekly Times	3 00	2 00
" World	3 00	2 00
" Independent	4 00	2 00
" Ledger	4 00	2 00
" Irish Citizen (Mitchell's)	3 00	2 00
" Fireside Companion	3 00	1 50
" Chimney Corner, Illustrated	5 00	2 50
" Day Book	3 00	1 50
" Leslie's Pictorial	5 00	2 50
" Harper's Bazaar	4 00	2 50
" Freeman's Journal	5 00	3 00
" Harper's Weekly	4 00	2 50
" Irish People, F. B. Organ	4 00	2 50
" Irish American	5 00	3 00
" Scientific American, illustrated	4 00	2 00
" Artizan	4 00	2 00
" Wilkes' Spirit of the Times	6 00	3 00
" Turf, Field and Farm	6 00	3 00
" The Nation	6 00	3 00
" Army and Navy Journal	6 00	3 00
" Weekly	3 00	2 00
" Literary Album, Illustrated	4 00	2 50
" Mercury	4 00	2 00
" Scottish American Journal	4 00	2 50
" Leslie's Boys and Girls, Illust'd	2 50	1 50
" Demorest's Young America	1 50	1 00
" Riverside Magazine	3 00	1 50
" Oliver Optic	3 50	1 75
" Hearth and Home	4 00	2 50
" Emerald	4 00	2 00
" Western World	4 00	2 00
Boston Weekly Journal	3 00	2 00
" Every Saturday	5 00	3 00
" Littell's Living Age	8 00	4 00
" Wide World	4 00	2 00
" American Union	4 00	2 00
" Flag of our Union	5 00	2 50
" Pilot	4 00	2 00
" Waverley Magazine	6 00	3 00
" Banner of Light	4 00	2 00
" True Flag	4 00	2 00
" Literary Companion, Illust'd	4 00	2 00
" Investigator, Liberal	4 00	2 00
" Illustrated Police News	5 00	2 50
Philadelphia Forney's Press	4 00	2 00
Saturday Night	4 00	2 00
Congressional Globe and Appendix	10 00	
Louisville Weekly Journal	4 00	2 00
Baltimore Weekly Sun	3 00	2 00
Richmond Enquirer	4 00	2 00
New Orleans Picayune	5 00	3 00
Missouri Republican, St. Louis	4 00	2 00
Portland Transcript, Maine	4 00	2 00
Banner of the South, Augusta, Ga.	4 00	2 00

German & French Publications.

N.Y. Leslie's Zeitung, German	$5 00	2 50
" Staats Zeitung	4 00	2 00
" Criminal Zeitung	5 00	2 50
" Echo d'Italia, Italian	8 00	5 00
" Le Courier des Etats Unis, Fr.	8 00	5 00
Illustration, Paris	15 00	8 00
Die Gartenlaube, Monthly Magazine	5 00	2 00
Uber Land und Meer, semi Monthly	6 00	3 50
Novellen Schatz	5 00	3 00

Foreign Periodicals.

London Illust'd News, & Supple'ts	14 00	7 00
" Weekly Dispatch	8 00	5 00
" Public Opinion	8 00	5 00
" Weekly Times	8 00	5 00
" Bell's Life	15 00	8 00
" Punch	8 00	5 00
Manchester Times	8 00	5 00
Liverpool Journal	8 00	5 00
Dublin Nation	8 00	5 00
Cornhill Magazine	6 00	3 00
Temple Bar Magazine	6 00	3 00
London Society Magazine	6 00	3 00
" Lancet	5 00	3 00
" World of Fashion	6 00	4 00
Chambers' Journal	4 00	2 00
Chambers' Miscellany	3 00	1 50
All the Year Round (Boz)	5 00	3 00
London Art Journal	12 00	6 00
Blackwood's Magazine	4 00	2 00
Westminster Quarterly Review	3 00	1 50
North British Review	3 00	1 50
Edinburgh Review	3 00	1 50
London Quarterly Review	4 00	1 50
The four Reviews and Blackwood	15 00	8 00
Toronto Globe (Canada)	5 00	3 00
Commercial Advertiser (Honolulu)	7 00	3 50
Shanghai News Letter (China)	3 00	1 50

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR

ALL THE SAN FRANCISCO

DAILIES AT PUB-

LISHERS'

RATES.

Any Newspapers, Magazines, or Reviews, not mentioned in the above List, will be forwarded to order. Orders for Books, Stationery Music, Fancy Articles, etc., filled promptly. Purchases of all kinds outside of our regular business, promptly and faithfully attended to, at the lowest market prices. Subscriptions paid invariably in advance. Remittances required to be prepaid. Books imported to order from New York or London. Address,

J. W. SULLIVAN,
Bookseller and News Agent,
jy1-tf San Francisco.

E. JACOB, Visalia. H. D. SILVERMAN, Centreville.

E. JACOB & CO.,

Centreville,

Have constantly on hand and are receiving a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,
Provisions,
Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,
Tinware,
Hardware,
CROCKERY AND AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS,

And other articles of

General Merchandise,

Which they offer to the people of King's River, Dry Creek, and the public generally, at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

GIVE US A CALL!

E. JACOB & CO.
Centreville, June 16th, 1870. tf

ALLEN'S SALOON

AND LIQUOR HOUSE.

T. J. ALLEN.....PROPRIETOR

Millerton, Fresno County.

THE CHOICEST BRANDS OF

WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
AND TOBACCO,

Always on hand.

Liquor Sold by the Bottle or Gallon.

BARBER SHOP!

MILLERTON,

In the Rear

OF ALLEN'S SALOON!

COURT HOUSE

EXCHANGE SALOON

T. J. PAYNE, Proprietor.

THERE CAN BE HAD AT ALL times at the bar Choice

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Of all kinds, also

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

Of different brands, and at reasonable rates, for cash, as can be purchased in the State, of the same quality of article This Saloon also has in connection with it one of Lisenfild's fine

BILLIARD TABLES,

In perfect order, where persons can indulge in the most popular game of modern times. Past favors are thankfully acknowledged, and I hope, by strict attention to business, to merit the same in future.

TO THE PUBLIC!

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY

INFORMS HIS

FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC

IN GENERAL, THAT HE WILL CARRY ON

BUSINESS IN MILLERTON!

AND RECOMMENDS HIS STOCK OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

TO THEIR FAVOR, REQUESTING

A SHARE OF THEIR PATRONAGE

OTTO FROELICH,
Millerton, Jul, 28, 1870. a17tf

PREMIUMS TO

GETTERS UP OF CLUBS

—FOR THE—

FRESNO EXPOSITOR!

WISHING TO ATTAIN AS Large a circulation as possible immediately, we have been induced to offer the following premiums to getters up of Clubs:

Any one sending us FIFTY NAMES and $250 in Money, will be presented with a Splendid SEWING MACHINE of either of the following makes: Wheeler & Wilson, Florence, Grover & Baker, Weed's Elliptic Stitch, or Howe's,

Valued at.....$120 00

Any one sending us THIRTY NAMES and $150 in Money, will receive a machine of either make

Valued at.....$65 00

To any person sending us FORTY NAMES and $2 00 in Money, we will send one of either of the above make of machines

Valued at.....$85 00

Any one sending us TWENTY NAMES and $1 00 in Money, will be presented with an excellent Saddle, McCarthy's make,

Valued at.....$30

We feel that we can offer these premiums and make money by it, as we would be compelled to pay a canvasser if we sent one out, hence our liberal premiums. Any lady desiring a first class Sewing Machine will find this an excellent opportunity of getting one. **PETERS & CO.,**
Publishers.

C. A. HART, S. B. ALISON.

HART & ALISON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW!

OFFICE,

At McCray's Old Hotel, Millerton,

FRESNO COUNTY.

Will promptly attend to any business intrusted to their care, in the Counties of Fresno, Tulare, Mariposa and Merced. ap27-tf

S. W. HENRY'S

BLACKSMITHING AND WHEEL-

WRIGHT ESTABLISHMENT,

Millerton, Fresno Co., California.

EVERY KIND OF BLACKSMITH- ing done at the shortest notice, and in the most workmanlike manner.

☞ Particular attention paid to

HORSE-SHOEING.

GANG PLOUGHS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, etc., and everything necessary for farmers' use, manufactured with dispatch.

GASTON'S CELEBRATED

EXCELSIOR GRAIN SOWER!

Is also manufactured at this establishment. This machine can be worked in conjunction with Gang Ploughs, or separately on wheels, and is admitted by all who have seen it to be the best Sower now in use.

WHEELWRIGHTING.

Wagons and carriages made to order at low rates. All sorts of wagon repairing, etc., done. The best of material used and none but the most skillful workmen employed.

—o—

TO FARMERS!

I HAVE BOUGHT THE RIGHT for Fresno County to manufacture and sell Leggett's celebrated gates. The only patent gate that has stood the test of practical use, and found to be what it was represented. This gate can be opened at a distance of twenty feet, and closed again after passing through, without ever dismounting from your wagons. The opening apparatus being above the reach of stock there is no danger of its being opened by them. It is simple in construction, can be easily managed and understood, and is not likely to get out of repair.

The right to use it will be sold to any person for the low sum of $5 00, and gates manufactured for parties desiring them in the most substantial manner, at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

I intend erecting one of these gates in Millerton and farmers are requested to call and examine it before purchasing, and be convinced that it is

JUST WHAT IT IS REPRESENTED

NEW FERRY

ACROSS SAN JOAQUIN RIVER.

THE Millerton Ferry Company beg leave to inform the traveling public that their

NEW FERRY

Situated one-half mile below the town of Millerton, is now in complete running order. All the apparatus connected with said ferry being new, and the banks on either side being cut down to an easy grade, a safe, quick and easy crossing can at

ALL TIMES BE EFFECTED.

Excellent roads leading to the ferry have been constructed on the banks of the river.

WALKER, FAYMONVILLE & CO.
April 2'rd, 1870. ap27-6m

L. E. CHICARD, L. DE BLAINVIELE, G. B. BLANCHARD

L. E. CHICARD & CO.,

Successors to S. Starbuck, Smith Whiting and J. Pache,

DRAYING, FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Starbuck's Building, Corner Commerce and Levee Sts.,

OPPOSITE THE STEAMBOAT LANDING.

Goods received from steamers and forwarded to all parts of the Southern Mines, at the lowest rates of freight.

GRAIN STORED at 37½ cents per ton per month, and liberal advances made thereon.

Highest Price Paid for Wool, Hides and Sheep Skins.

ap27-3m L. E. CHICARD & CO.

SOLE TRADER'S NOTICE.

Notice of application of a married woman to become a Sole Trader. Notice is hereby given that E. C. CONVERSE, of Converse's Ferry, Fresno county, intends to make application to the District Court of the 13th Judicial District, County of Fresno, and State of California, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1870, for an order of said court, permitting her to carry on business in her own name, and on her own account, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of the State of California passed April 19th, 1852, entitled "An Act to authorize married women to transact business in their own name," and of an Act amendatory of, and supplementary thereto, approved April 8th, 1862. The business she intends to carry on is farming and stock raising, in the County of Fresno and State of California.

Dated August 24th, 1870.

E. C. CONVERSE.
Attorneys for Petitioner—HART & ALLISON.

COUNTY

BOARD OF EXAMINATION!!

There will be a Meeting of the County Board of Examination at the Dry Creek School House on

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7,

Applicants for County Certificates are requested to be present at the time.

County Sup't. and ex-officio Chairman County Board of Examiners.

August 3, 1870.

RANCH FOR SALE.

THE undersigned being desirous of leaving the State, wishes to sell his premises, a very desirable property, situated on the south side of the San Joaquin river, sixteen miles below Millerton, consisting of dwelling house barn, outhouses, and seventy-five acres of land under fence, also fifteen tons of hay. Possession given immediately.

JOSE MONTANA.
August 10th, 1870. tf

DISSOLUTION NOTICE!

The Copartnership heretofore exis- ting under the firm name of Froelich, Jensen & Co., in Millerton and on Dry Creek, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 28th of July, 1870 Either party will sign in liquidation.

C. O'HARA TAAFFE,
F. JENSEN,
4t OTTO FROELICH.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons entitled to vote at the Millerton Election Precinct at the Election to be held for Supervisor for District No 2, on September 7th, 1870, and who are not enrolled, will please call at the office of the Clerk of Election, in Millerton, and attend to the matter.

WM. FAYMONVILLE, Clerk.

WM. T. RUMBLE,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Millerton, Cal.

The Fresno Expositor

A SENSIBLE SERENADE.

I sing beneath your lattice, love,
A song of great regard for you;
The moon is getting rather high—
My voice is, too.

The lakelet in deep shadow lies,
Where frogs make much hullaballoo;
I think they sing a trifle hoarse,
And, love, me too.

The blossoms on the pumpkin vine
Are weeping diamond tears of dew;
'Tis warm; the flowers are wilting fast—
My linen, too.

All motionless the cedars stand,
With silent moonbeams slanting through,
The very air is drowsy, love;
And I am, too.

O, could I soar on loving wings,
And at your window gently woo!
But then your lattice you would bolt—
So I'll bolt, too!

And now I've done my serenade,
Farewell! my best regards to you;
I'll close with one [French] word to all,
And that is tout.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

A CHILD'S PRAYER.—A drunkard's little child kneeled near the broken lattice. Casting a glance at the sleeping form of her father, she clasped her wan hands and murmured:

"O God, make father leave his evil ways; make him my own dear father again! Make mother s sad looks go away and her old smile come back again; but thy will be done."

Just then the mother entered the room, and taking her husband by the arm, she said:

"Hearken to Minnie; she is praying."

"O, God, make father love me as he once did, and make him forsake his bad ways!" murmured the little one again.

"O, Paul—husband!" cried the mother, "by our past joys and sorrows, by our marriage vows, our wedded love, blight not the life of our little one! O! let us all be happy again."

The conscience stricken man bowed his head and wept, and then clasping his hands he said:

"With God's help you will never be made to sorrow on my account again."

And he kept his vow.

A SUNDAY School teacher, deploring the lack of attendance on his ministration, appealed to the few present:

"What can I do to get the boys and girls here?"

"I know," said one of the little urchins.

"What is it?"

"Give 'em all five cents apiece!"

"JIMMY, my boy take these eggs to the store, and if you can't get a quarter for them, bring them back."

The boy went as directed and came back saying:

"Father, it takes me to make a trade. They all wanted them at forty cents but I screwed them down to twenty-five."

ENGAGE not hastily, as a party, in a difference between others, but reserve thyself impartial and unengaged, that thou mayest mediate b-tween them.

THE following is one of Mr. Prentice's little waifs, so many of which appeared in the Louisville *Journal* in its palmiest days: "'Sometcime!'—It is a sweet, sweet song, warbled to and fro among the topmost boughs of the heart, and filling the whole air with such joy and gladness as the songs of birds do when the summer morning comes out of the darkness, and day is born on the mountains. We have all our possessions in the future which we call 'sometime.' Beautiful flowers and singing birds are there, only our hands seldom grasp the one or our ears hear the other. But, oh reader, be of good cheer, for all the good there is, is a golden 'sometime;' when the hills and valleys of time are all passed; when the wear and fever, the disappointment and sorrow of life are over, then there is the place and the rest appointed of God. Oh, homestead over whose roof no shadows or even clouds; and over whose threshold the voice of sorrow is never heard; built upon the eternal hills, and standing with thy spires and pinacles of celestial beauty among the palm trees of the city on high, those who love God shall rest under thy shadows, where there is no more sorrow nor pain, nor the sound of weeping, 'sometime.'"

A YOUNG swell, joining his companions one day, who were loafing on a corner, began picking his teeth, and remarked that he had just eaten a whole chicken for his dinner. One of his companions, a waggish fellow, responded: "I see you have, there is one of the feathers," pointing to a piece of mush which had fallen on his coat.

THE New York *Tribune* denounces the workingmen of San Francisco as "California Bullies," and pronounces their action against Chinese immigration 'little better than undisguised ruffianism" Wonderful friends to the laboring classes these Republicans are.

CHINESE SUFFRAGE.—Forney's *Press*, a thoroughly Radical journal, favors the admission of Chinese to citizenship, because it is in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Government.

THE last instance of modesty is that of a young lady who refused to wear a watch in her bosom because it had hands.

HOUSE, FARM AND GARDEN.

CAUSTIC LIME FOR INSECTS.—There are few insects that can withstand a dose of fresh slaked lime. We always keep a quantity of it on hand ready for sprinkling over plants infested with slugs or bugs of any kind, and it has always proved effectual if applied at the proper time. Last year the white-pine worm attacked nearly every pine tree on our place, but two or three dustings with lime when the trees were wet with dew banished or destroyed this pest, which in a few days, if unchecked, would have stripped every leaf from our trees. The asparagus beetle appeared upon our beds of this vegetable in countless numbers, but a few doses of lime have made them leave, and the plants look healthy and vigorous at the present time.

We have driven from our garden the rose-slug, cabbage-flea, and numerous other pests, by the use of this same material, and we have never observed that the plants were damaged by its use. A correspondent in the West says, that he has entirely checked the ravages of the Colorado potato bog, by freely using lime upon the plants, and we have no doubt others would be equally successful by a persistent use of this material. Lime is so cheap that no one can object to its use on that score, and even if it fails to kill the insects, it will usually do the land good wherever applied.—*Hearth and Home.*

WHITE HAIRS ON HORSES.—A correspondent of an Eastern agricultural journal gives this remedy for white hairs that appear on horses from the use or wear of the saddle or harness:—"Take a piece of butter or lard, large enough to give the spot a thorough greasing; rub the same with the hand until it becomes quite hot, repeating the operation at least three or four times, and the white hairs will soon come out and hairs of the natural color take their place. I have tried this on several horses, and never knew it to fail. I think the best time to do it is in winter—before the new coat starts."

CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES.—The Wisconsin *Farmer* gives the following recipe: "Two ounces resin, two of saltpeter, two of antimony (black is best,) two of sulphur, two of saleratus and one of ginger. One tablespoonful to a dose once a day for three days; then skip two or three days and give it again till you have in all given nine doses, or more if the case requires it. It should be given spring and fall or at any when the animal is not doing well. It costs but a trifle."

AN EDITOR'S SHIRT.—Texas editors, like California editors, are frequently denied, on account of impecuniosity, many of the desirable luxuries of life, but then the ladies of the former State occasionally take compassion upon the poor fellows and do a good thing by them, as witness, the following: "The ladies of a town out there have given to the editor of a paper an embroidered shirt which contains a pictorial history of Texas including the war with Mexico, and the meeting of the first Legsilature, and also pictures of the fruits and cereals of the State, all worked in red worsted. The editor never wore a shirt in his life, and he thought this was a banner to be carried in the temperance procession that was to take place the next week. So he made a little speech of thanks, in which he said he would fling it out forever to the breezes of heaven, that they might kiss its folds, and that until his hand palsied it should never be trailed in the dust—never. The ladies didn't understand him, and when he talked about trailing, they blushed and said thes were sorry they made it too long. A committeeman took the editor aside and explained to him in a whisper what the shirt was for, and the next day he appeared in his office with it mounted on the outside of his coat, and wrote four columns of explanation for his paper. It is much admired by the boys of the town, and whenever the editor goes out for a walk they follow him in regiments studying the history of Texas and the fine arts on the back of it.

SCALAWAGS AGAIN.—A North Carolinan draws the following accurate, life-like picture. He must have been up in this region with his camera—unless the subject is the same in all latitudes:

"A scalawag is a low-flung, mean-looking cus, wrapped up in a white man's skin, who thirsteth for an office of some sort as a sheep-killing dog thirsteth for the blood of a sheep, and who to get the negroes to vote him an office, sheds crocodile tears in their presence because he was not born a negro. He pretends to believe the negro equal to the white race morally, politically, and mentally, and hugs and caresses all the carpet baggers that come along. He is a dirt-eating creature who believes that whatsoever a radical Congress or Legislature does is right even if they command him to drop his breeches and kiss the hand that flings nine and thirty on his hide. To this add an innate disposition for snatching a blind negroe's blue black herring off a grid-iron and you have a scalawag photographed."

IF the sun is going down look up to the stars—if the earth is dark, keep your eyes on heaven. With God's presence and God's promise, a man or child may be cheerful.

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(It is not to be understood that the following table is the time to make the garments, but to do the stitching only.)

	By Machine, Hours.	Min.	By Hand. Hours.	Min.
Gentleman's Fine Shirt	1	16	15	26
Fine Coat	2	38	15	35
Silk Vest	1	14	7	19
Cloth Trowsers	0	51	5	10
Silk Dress	1	13	8	27
Merino Dress	1	4	8	27
Calico Dress	0	57	6	37
Chemise	1	10	10	31
Night Dress	1	7	10	2
Muslin Skirt	0	30	7	10
Muslin Skirt, 15 tucks	2	30	22	10
Infant's Plain Robe	0	35	8	5
Infant's robe 50 plaits	7	35	41	50
Plain Drawers	0	35	4	16
Quilting Silk Skirt	11	30	50	20
Stitching 12 linen collars	0	43	10	5
Stitching 12 linen cuffs	0	40	10	15
Stitching 12 shirt fronts	1	20	22	20
Hemming 12 hank'chiefs.	0	45	8	10
Boy's Pants	0	49	2	60
Boy's Vest	0	35	2	50
Boy's Coat	1	15	7	20

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